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Saturday's Net Circulation, 106,382  
Sunday's Net Circulation, 84,572

WEATHER.  
Rain this afternoon or tonight, slightly cooler; tomorrow fair, cooler. Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m. today: Highest, 76, at 2 p.m. today; lowest, 62, at 1 a.m. today. Full report on page 14.

Closing New York Stocks, Page 14.

# AUSTRIA READY TO MAKE SEPARATE PEACE

## ANSWERING UNITED STATES, ASKS IMMEDIATE ARMISTICE, ACCEPTS ALL WILSON VIEWS

### Vienna Is Willing and Ready, Regardless of Berlin's Action.

### NOT GOVERNED BY OTHER NEGOTIATIONS

Reference Made to October 19 Note Taken as Concession to Subject Races.

AMSTERDAM, October 28.—Austria, in her reply to President Wilson, accepts all the views expressed by the President in his note of October 19. Austria says she is willing and ready, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to negotiate a peace and an immediate armistice on all Austro-Hungarian fronts.

### Andrassy, Suspected of Pro-German Tendencies, Causes Grave Troubles

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, October 28.—Grave troubles have broken out at Budapest as the result of the appointment of Count Julius Andrassy, who is suspected of Germanophile tendencies, to be Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, says a Zurich dispatch to the Matin. A committee of workmen and soldiers has been formed to represent the extremist party in impending events.

### Lammasch Desired Peace.

BERN, Saturday, October 26 (by the Associated Press).—Professor Lammasch recently was asked to form an Austrian cabinet and accepted on condition that Austria-Hungary immediately make a separate peace with the allies. Reports from Vienna say that Emperor Charles declared such a thing was impossible, saying he had given his word of honor to the German emperor never to make a separate peace.

### Predicts Action by Nationalities.

LONDON, October 27.—It is reported that Count Tisza, former premier, has expressed the conviction that the conclusion of a separate peace between the entente and the different nationalities in Austria-Hungary is only a question of time. The Austrian war minister, speaking at the army conference at Vienna, said that the Austrian cabinet had decided to accept the terms of President Wilson's note of October 19. He said that the cabinet had decided to accept the terms of President Wilson's note of October 19. He said that the cabinet had decided to accept the terms of President Wilson's note of October 19.

### Held to Be Significant in Relation to Future of Czech and Jugo-Slav

Attention was attracted in official circles here to the reported section of the 'Austro-Hungarian note' which said: 'Austria in her reply to President Wilson accepts all the views expressed by the President in his note of October 19.'

### Reference to the President's note of October 19 shows that acceptance, it is said, if it proves to be as reported, with very great significance. The President in that note emphatically stated that the peoples of Austria-Hungary, specifying particularly the Czechs and Slovaks and the Jugo-Slavs, shall be the judges of what action to take on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government will satisfy their aspirations.

### Note of October 19.

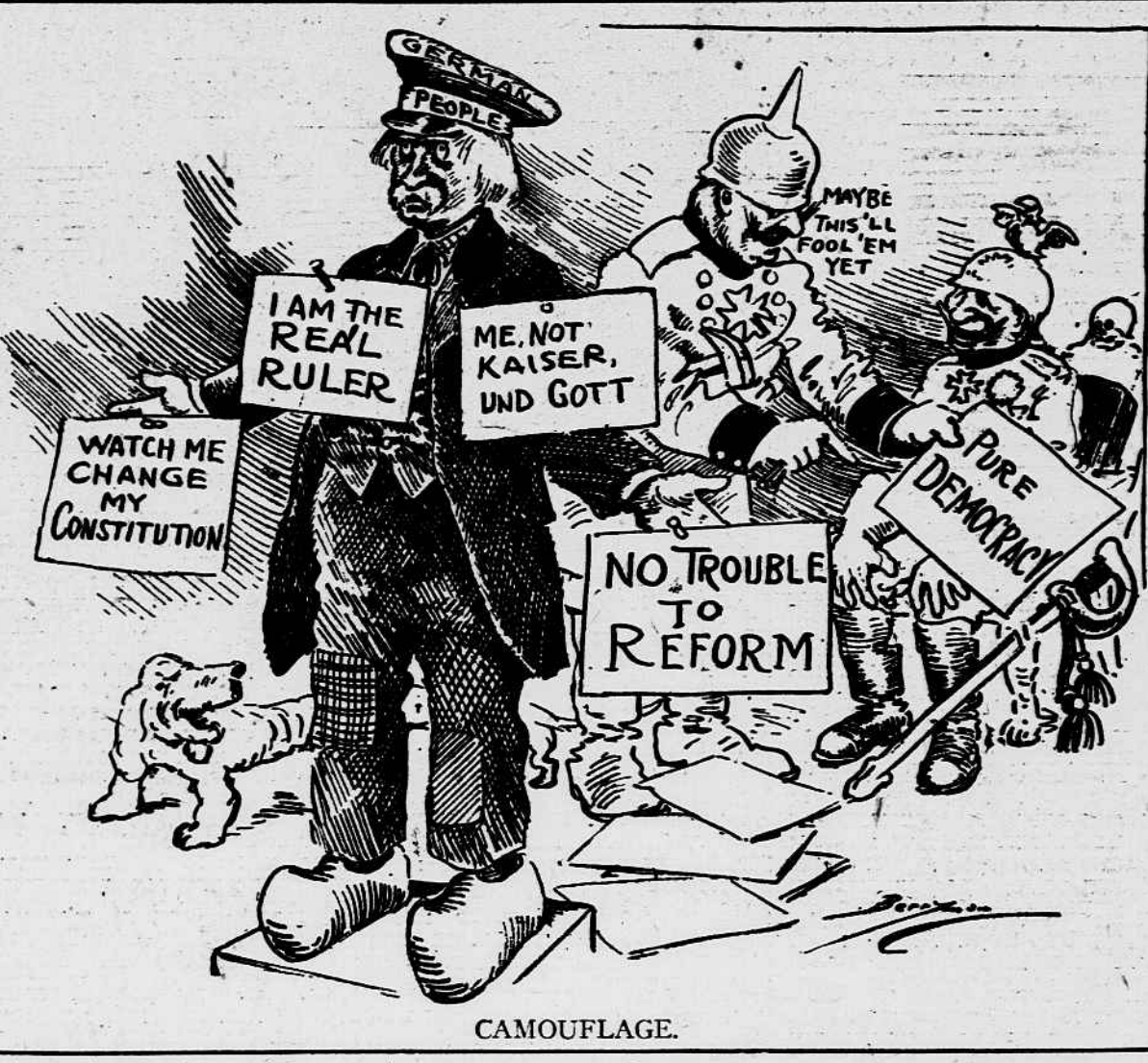
The text of the President's note to Austria-Hungary of October 19 follows: 'Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 7th instant, in which you transmit a communication of the imperial and royal government of Austria-Hungary to the President. I am now instructed by the President to request you to be good enough through your government to inform me of the attitude and policy of the government of Austria-Hungary in relation to the present suggestions of that government in regard to the peace negotiations. It is of the utmost importance which, occurring since the delivery of his address of the 8th of January last, has necessarily attracted the attention and responsibility of the government of the United States. Among the fourteen terms of peace which the President formulated at that time occurred the following: 'The peoples of Austria-Hungary, whose place among the nations we wish to see safeguarded and assured, should be accorded the freest possible development of their political life.'

### 18 NEW SHIPS ADDED

88,900 Total Deadweight Tons Is Week's Addition to American Fleet.

### UKRAINIANS FORM A NEW MINISTRY

AMSTERDAM, October 27.—A new Ukrainian ministry has been formed with M. Lisnag as premier, says a dispatch from Kiev received here.



### MR. KNOX ASKS IF U. S. WANTS PEACE MADE BY ONE MAN

Starts Debate in Senate on Control by President—Sees Autocratic Danger.

### ASSERTS EXECUTIVE IS PARTISAN AND SHIFTY

A protest against any peace terms dictated by President Wilson alone and not representative of American public opinion through Senate consideration of the peace treaty was made in the Senate today by Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, republican, and former Secretary of State, in an address charging the President with political partisanship.

### ADJOURNMENT PLAN THROWN INTO DISCARD

After the House had adopted a joint resolution providing for an adjournment of Congress over the election period and until November 12 the republicans of the Senate, incensed by the recent political action of the President in calling for the election of a democratic Congress, served notice on Senator Martin, democratic leader, that they would demand an adjournment resolution. All plans for an adjournment of Congress from today until November 12 were thrown into the discard.

### HUGHES AIRPLANE PROBE REPORT UNDER REVIEW

Attorney General Gregory set aside all other business today to review the report submitted by Charles E. Hughes on the airplane production investigation. It may take several days to go over the bulky document, but Mr. Gregory expects to get it into President Wilson's hands this week.

### D. C. MAN ONE OF THREE ESCAPED PRISONERS

THE HAGUE, October 28.—Three American prisoners of war have succeeded in escaping from Germany into Holland. They are Flight Lieut. T. E. Tillinghast of Westley, R. I.; John O. Donald of Washington, D. C., and Robert Anderson of Honolulu.

### Charges Shifting Attitude.

During the war, Senator Knox declared, the President has spoken with the "greatest possible variety of ideas and attitudes on various questions. In this connection the Pennsylvania senator referred to the President's "peace" note, which he said was "a masterpiece of evasion and compromise."

### Asks if People Want Masters.

"Are the American people," Senator Knox asked, "equal to the obligation of democracy? Or are they merely a complacent people, intellectually indolent, lazily acquiescent, looking for masters and not leaders?"

### Power to Negotiate.

It is noted also that Minister Solz said that "the peace negotiations are being conducted by a people's government in whose hands rests the actual and constitutional power to make the peace, and that the military powers are also subject to it."

### Editor Harden Bitter in Criticism.

LONDON, October 28.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes Max Harden, editor of the Die Zukunft of Berlin, as saying in an interview with the Berlingske Tidende of Copenhagen: "We started the war with a dirty trick and all our subsequent victories have been the results of dishonesty."

### Discussion Is Academic.

However, it was said in official circles today, when all is said about the changes of government, discussion is largely academic at this time, as the verdict of the supreme war council. It is expected that this verdict as to the character of the guarantees necessary to be given by Germany before an armistice is obtained will be such as to render negligible the question of whether Germany is reforming its government or not.

### Power to Negotiate.

In other words, the German military power will be required to submit to the allies in such a way as to make it unimportant whether the reichstag or the bismarckian or any other body or person later changes front. The president will be physical of men, nations and fortifications, and not subject to revision by any higher political power in Germany.

### Power to Negotiate.

The answer to all communications from all the central powers still remains the same: "Take it up with each."

## FOES' BLOWS HALTED BY ALLIED ARMIES ON ALL WAR FRONTS

### French Continue to Press Huns Back Between Oise and Serre Rivers.

## AUSTRO-GERMANS ABANDON KRAGUIEVATZ, VITAL POINT

On the fighting front in France activity has died down greatly except on the front of the French armies between the Oise and the Aisne. There has been no change in Belgium and the British on the vital sectors about Valenciennes have halted their strong attacks for the moment.

Field Marshal Haig's men have repulsed a German attempt to drive them from Famars, south of Valenciennes, where the British have outflanked that town. Farther south the British have pushed closer to Mormal forest. North of Valenciennes toward Tournai the British have gained further ground north of the Raimes forest.

Gen. Debeney's first French army continues to press the Germans back between the Oise and the Serre. Unofficially they are reported in the outskirts of Guise and along the road between Guise and the important railroad point of Marle, toward which Gen. Mangin is advancing east of the Serre. Farther east toward the Aisne the Germans are reported to be retiring before the continued French pressure.

### In Italian Theater.

Fighting continues in the Italian theater, with the British, extending their lines east of the Piave in the region of Montebelluna, where they have advanced more than two miles from the river. In these operations the British have captured more than 5,500 prisoners. Vienna reports the capture of Monte Asolone between the Brenta and the Piave and the repulse of the Italian efforts elsewhere on the mountain front.

In northern Serbia the Austro-Germans have given up Kragujevatz, fifty-five miles southeast of Belgrade. The town formerly was the main Serbian arsenal and is of vital strategic importance. Gen. Ludendorff's retirement as first quartermaster general of the German army is reported to have resulted from the action of the civil authorities in taking control of the military. It is reported that the military was assigned owing to a complete disagreement with Chancellor Prince Maximilian.

### YANKEE'S LONG-RANGE GUNS THROW SHELLS ON LONGUYON

WITH THE AMERICAN FORCES NORTHWEST OF VERDUN, October 28, 3 p.m. (by the Associated Press).—American long-range guns this afternoon began firing on Longuyon. The town of Longuyon is twenty-three miles northeast of Verdun. The American long-range fire also is being directed against the vital Voie de Meuse on the railway line paralleling the front. The Germans are depending on this road to shift their troops and supplies from one point to another.

### British Capture 5,000.

LONDON, October 28.—British troops in their offensive on the Austro-German front up to last night had captured more than 5,000 prisoners, according to an official statement issued today by the war office. The British also captured twenty-nine German machine guns.

### Kragujevatz in Allied Hands.

VIENNA, Sunday, October 27, via London, October 28.—The Austro-Germans have abandoned the town of Kragujevatz, fifty-five miles southeast of Belgrade, to the allied troops during the night. The town was a principal Turkish line of communication, probably will force the Turks to fall back on Mosul.

### AMERICANS ENTER FIGHTING EAST OF RETHEL; GO FORWARD

PARIS, October 28.—American units have entered the fighting east of Rethel and have carried out a local operation in which they made an advance of one kilometer east of Attigny, capturing 172 prisoners, the war office announced.

### GERMANS IN NEW RETREAT BETWEEN THE OISE AND AISNE

PARIS, October 28.—Germany's armies have begun a new retreat, this time between the Oise and the Aisne. Gen. Debeney's first army, in the teeth of stubborn resistance and repeated counter attacks, has succeeded in swinging on its right flank so that it faces east. It has reached Guise and the Aisne-Marle road driving the enemy before it.

Gen. Debeney now is in position to push rapidly along the upper Oise valley toward Hirson and Vervins through a level country devoid of streams. The first result of his progress is to force the enemy to extend to the front before Rethel. This will open to the 4th Army a double passage of the Aisne and Ardennes canal.

Gen. Debeney's success was won by sheer hard fighting. The importance of the Aisne-Marle road driving the enemy before it is that the progress on the Oise may be gathered from the fact that the Germans yesterday threw in three fresh divisions.

### WAR DEFICIENCY BILL IS ADOPTED IN SENATE

Legislation on the \$6,348,000,000 war deficiency bill was completed by the Senate today, when the conference report on the disagreeing votes of the two houses was adopted without discussion.

The bill was immediately dispatched to the White House for President Wilson's signature.